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Meeting of the tribes

Above, Lynn Burson of the Northern Ute Tribe, based in Fort Duchesne, watches the dance competitions during the 14th Annual Heber Valley Intertribal Powwow in Southfield Park, Heber City, on Saturday. At right, Cameron Jaco competes in the grass dance competition during the Heber powwow. Traditionally, it was the job of the grass dancers to flatten the grass in an arena before a powwow. The name "grass dance" comes from the custom of tying braids of sweetgrass to the dancer's belts to produce a swaying effect. The fluid movements of the grass dance involve the dancer trying to sway his fringe in as many places as possible at once.



PHOTOS BY JASON OLSON, DESERET NEWS

gressional candidates, an important ruling affecting federal election law.

The court ruled by a 5-4 vote to uphold the Watergate-era measure, which limits how much may be spent in coordination with candidates for Congress, saying a party's expenditures may be restricted to minimize circumvention of contribution limits. In other rulings, the court:

- Turned aside a National Rifle Alliance to a provision in the Brady gun-control law that allows the FBI to gain information about gun buyers.
- Held that copyright laws require media companies to get free-lancers' permission before posting their work online.
- Gave its approval to a lower court ruling that held an affirmative action program for colleges and universities Texas discriminated against minorities.

candidates for Congress.

At issue was a spending cap on so-called hard money — money raised in limited amounts from restricted sources and publicly reported — that political parties coordinate with their congressional candidates.

Under federal election law, a state party or a party's national campaign committee is limited in how much it can spend on races for the Senate or the House.

Individuals may contribute no more than \$1,000 to any one candidate, and multicandidate political committees may give no more than \$5,000 in any one election.

The law allows national and state committees to make additional coordinated expenditures for the general election campaign of candidates for federal office, but restricts how much can be spent.

the evidence, entitling it to prevail.

The Colorado Republican Party's attempts to minimize the threat of corruption "are unavailing," he said.

Souter was joined by the court's other liberal-leaning members, Justices John Paul Stevens, Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Stephen Breyer and a moderate conservative, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor.

For the dissenters, Justice Clarence Thomas said the law "severely limits the amount of money that a national or state committee of a political party can spend in coordination with its congressional candidates."

The law "sweeps too broadly, interferes with the party-candidate relationship and has not been proved necessary to combat corruption," Thomas said.

Contributing: Associated Press

961 Riders will gather — in triumph

Deborah Bulkeley

Associated Press writer

JACKSON, Miss. — Just after her son arrived here in the summer of 1961, Norma Lisbon and about 20 companions — some black and some white — challenged the rule of segregation by entering a waiting room labeled "colored."

The band of Freedom Riders was arrested, and most of Lisbon's 40-day imprisonment was spent in maximum security. In exchange for her freedom, Lisbon was required to sign an agreement never to set foot again in Mississippi. Now, 40 years later, she intends to return.

Lisbon and veteran civil rights campaigner Carol Ruth Silver would like to see every surviving Freedom Rider and a reunion in Jackson this November.

"I think the message is one of reconciliation, of putting this chapter in the story of Jackson, Miss., in its perspective," said Silver, 62, a San Francisco attorney who's organizing the reunion.

"It's time for making this a monument to the history of the civil rights movement... to allow kids in Mississippi, both black and white, to say, 'here's where something important happened and we look at it and understand it.'"

In May 1961, a group of black and white college students who became known as Freedom Riders set out

